

08/147433

FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 07:57:40 ON 12 AUG 94

* WELCOME TO THE *
* U. S. PATENT TEXT FILE *

=> s steering(p)wheel(P)pad
36096 STEERING
158290 WHEEL
80307 PAD
L1 345 STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)PAD

=> s steering(5w)wheel(5w)pad
36096 STEERING
158290 WHEEL
80307 PAD
L2 104 STEERING(5W)WHEEL(5W)PAD

=> s aliphatic(p)polyurethane
112425 ALIPHATIC
55962 POLYURETHANE
L3 4211 ALIPHATIC(P)POLYURETHANE

=> s steering(P)wheel(P)cover
36096 STEERING
158290 WHEEL
366187 COVER
L4 919 STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)COVER

=> s 280/clas
L5 70390 280/CLAS

=> s 524/clas
L6 56905 524/CLAS

=> s 525/clas
L7 48094 525/CLAS

=> s 428/clas
L8 100808 428/CLAS

=> s alkyl(p)phthalic(p)ester
192228 ALKYL
24190 PHTHALIC
127435 ESTER
L9 1238 ALKYL(P)PHTHALIC(P)ESTER

=> s alkyl(5w)phthalic(5w)ester
192228 ALKYL
24190 PHTHALIC
127435 ESTER
L10 11 ALKYL(5W)PHTHALIC(5W)ESTER

=> d his

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 07:57:40 ON 12 AUG 94)

L1 345S STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)PAD
L2 104 S STEERING(5W)WHEEL(5W)PAD

L3 4211 S ALIPHATIC(P)POLYURETHANE
L4 919 S STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)COVER
L5 70390 S 280/CLAS
L6 56905 S 524/CLAS
L7 48094 S 525/CLAS
L8 100808 S 428/CLAS
L9 1238 S ALKYL(P)PHTHALIC(P)ESTER
L10 11 S ALKYL(5W)PHTHALIC(5W)ESTER

=> s 11 and 13 and 19

L11 0 L1 AND L3 AND L9

=> s 13 and 19

L12 54 L3 AND L9

=> s 112 and 14

L13 0 L12 AND L4

=> s steering(5w)wheel(5w)cover

36096 STEERING

158290 WHEEL

366187 COVER

L14 154 STEERING(5W)WHEEL(5W)COVER

=> q

=> s 112 and 114

L15 0 L12 AND L14

=> s steering wheel and pad

36096 STEERING

158290 WHEEL

10026 STEERING WHEEL

(STEERING(W)WHEEL)

80307 PAD

L16 651 STEERING WHEEL AND PAD

=> s steering wheel and cover

36096 STEERING

158290 WHEEL

10026 STEERING WHEEL

(STEERING(W)WHEEL)

366187 COVER

L17 2745 STEERING WHEEL AND COVER

=> s 112 and 116

L18 0 L12 AND L16

=> s 112 and 117

L19 0 L12 AND L17

=> d his

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 07:57:40 ON 12 AUG 94)

L1 345 S STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)PAD
L2 104 S STEERING(5W)WHEEL(5W)PAD
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 L11 0 S L1 AND L3 AND L9
 L12 54 S L3 AND L9
 L13 0 S L12 AND L4
 L14 154 S STEERING(5W)WHEEL(5W)COVER
 L15 0 S L12 AND L14
 L16 651 S STEERING WHEEL AND PAD
 L17 2745 S STEERING WHEEL AND COVER
 L18 0 S L12 AND L16
 L19 0 S L12 AND L17

=> s vinyl chloride
 115037 VINYL
 246187 CHLORIDE
 L20 28547 VINYL CHLORIDE
 (VINYL(W)CHLORIDE)

=> s vinyl(5w)chloride
 115037 VINYL
 246187 CHLORIDE
 L21 31202 VINYL(5W)CHLORIDE

=> s vinyl(p)chloride
 115037 VINYL
 246187 CHLORIDE
 L22 40039 VINYL(P)CHLORIDE

=> s polyvinyl chloride
 86314 POLYVINYL
 246187 CHLORIDE
 L23 40625 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
 (POLYVINYL(W)CHLORIDE)

=> s polyvinyl(5w)chloride
 86314 POLYVINYL
 246187 CHLORIDE
 L24 41621 POLYVINYL(5W)CHLORIDE

=> s polyvinyl(p)chloride
 86314 POLYVINYL
 246187 CHLORIDE
 L25 46698 POLYVINYL(P)CHLORIDE

=> d his

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 L15 0 S L12 AND L14
 L16 651 S STEERING WHEEL AND PAD
 L17 2745 S STEERING WHEEL AND COVER

L18 0 S L12 AND L16
L19 0 S L12 AND L17
L20 28547 S VINYL CHLORIDE
L21 31202 S VINYL(SW)CHLORIDE
L22 40039 S VINYL(P)CHLORIDE
L23 40625 S POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
L24 41621 S POLYVINYL(SW)CHLORIDE
L25 46698 S POLYVINYL(P)CHLORIDE

=> s 112 and 125

L26 7 L12 AND L25

=> s 116 and 126

L27 0 L16 AND L26

=> s 117 and 126

L28 0 L17 AND L26

=> d 126 cit ab 1-7

1. 5,071,973, Dec. 10, 1991, Process for preparing of non-thrombogenic substrates; Ruprecht Keller, et al., 536/8; 424/486, 488; 514/54, 56; 523/122; 530/395; 536/4.1, 123, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,071,973 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 1 of 7

ABSTRACT:

The present invention refers to a method concerning the preparation of hemo-compatible substrates by incorporation, adhesion and/or modification and embodiment of non-thrombogenic endothelial cell surface polysaccharide (HS I) in its peptide-bound or free form on and/or mixed with synthetic and biopolymers (Substrates) by way of physical distribution, adhesion to the surface and/or chemical embodiment, which can be used in medicine as blood-compatible substrates. These polymers can be presented in form of fibres, hollow fibres, membranes, organ spare parts, canulas, syringes, tubes, blood containers, or in other forms, or they can be prepared from other material.

2. 4,762,751, Aug. 9, 1988, Flexible, chemically treated bundles of fibers, woven and nonwoven fabrics and coated bundles and fabrics thereof; Mikhail M. Girgis, et al., 428/378; 65/3.41, 3.43, 3.44; 428/266, 268, 273, 375, 391, 392, 394, 395 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,762,751 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 2 of 7

ABSTRACT:

More flexible bundles of high modulus, low elongation fibers are provided by the impregnated bundles of the present invention. The flexible bundle of fibers comprise a plurality of fibers having a first treatment of a moisture-reduced residue of an aqueous chemical composition and a second treatment of a moisture-reduced, partially-cured impregnant of an aqueous chemical coating composition. The individual fibers in the impregnated bundle were first treated with an aqueous sizing composition having at least a fiber protectorant and optionally an antistatic agent and/or coupling agent. The impregnating composition has one or more elastomeric curable polyurethanes that are water soluble, emulsifiable or dispersible and one or more crosslinking materials that are water soluble, emulsifiable or dispersible and water. Optionally, there may be present one or more emulsifiable or dispersible lubricants, plasticizers, polymeric materials, and flame retardants. The flexible impregnated bundles of glass fibers are useful in reinforcing polymers and fiber optic and drop-wire cables and in producing woven and nonwoven fabrics where the fabrics can be coated with polymeric films.

3. 4,762,750, Aug. 9, 1988, Flexible, chemically treated bundles of fibers and process; Mikhail M. Girgis, et al., 428/378; 65/3.41, 3.43,

US PAT NO: 4,762,750 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 3 of 7

ABSTRACT:

More flexible bundles of high modulus, low elongation fibers are produced by the impregnated bundles and process of the present invention. The flexible bundle of fibers comprise a plurality of fibers having a first treatment of a moisture-reduced residue of an aqueous chemical composition and a second treatment of a moisture-reduced, partially cured impregnant of an aqueous chemical coating composition. The individual fibers in the impregnated bundle were first treated with an aqueous sizing composition having at least a fiber protectorant and optionally an antistatic agent and/or coupling agent. The impregnating composition has one or more water soluble, dispersible or emulsifiable elastomeric polymers that are essentially free of hydrocarbon diene and chlorine functionalities, and one or more crosslinking materials that are water soluble, emulsifiable or dispersible, and water. Optionally, there may be present one or more emulsifiable or dispersible lubricants, plasticizers, polymeric materials, waxes, diene-containing latices and flame retardants. The flexible impregnated bundles of glass fibers are useful in producing woven and nonwoven fabrics where the fabrics can be coated with polymeric films.

4. 4,729,190, Mar. 8, 1988, Membrane-forming polymeric systems; Ping I. Lee, 47/57.6; 106/176, 179 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,729,190 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 4 of 7

ABSTRACT:

Membrane-forming polymeric systems comprising the molecular association product of a polymeric carboxylic acid having at least 10% of the monomer units containing free carboxylic groups with an ethoxylated nonionic surfactant; methods for the preparation of such polymeric systems; and a broad range of applications for such systems with particular emphasis on the release of diverse active agents at a continuous and controlled rate.

5. 4,405,736, Sep. 20, 1983, 2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidyl spiro aliphatic ethers and stabilizers for synthetic polymers; Naohiro Kubota, et al., 524/102, 103; 546/13, 14, 19; 987/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,405,736 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 5 of 7

ABSTRACT:

2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidyl spiro aliphatic ethers are provided, useful as stabilizers for organic polymeric materials.

6. 4,369,249, Jan. 18, 1983, Process for producing polymeric image and photosensitive element therefor; Masayoshi Mizuno, et al., 430/537, 306 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,369,249 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 6 of 7

ABSTRACT:

A novel process for producing a polymeric image, which comprises the steps of:

- (1) treating an image-wise light-exposed layer of a photographic silver halide emulsion with a treating solution having a reducing capacity, said treating solution having a capacity for initiating the polymerization of an addition-polymerizable unsaturated compound and a capacity for reducing the silver halide into metallic silver and having a property that it loses said capacity for initiating the polymerization once it is used for the reduction of the silver halide;
- (2) transferring or diffusing said treating solution from the silver halide emulsion layer into a layer of an addition-polymerizable material, providing polymerized portions and unpolymerized portions; and

(3) removing the unpolymerized portions.

The process of the present invention is positive working and useful for the production of printing plates, stencils, photoreliefs and photoresists for photoetchings and photofabrications, especially for the production of lithographic printing plates. The present invention also provides a novel photosensitive element comprising a support, a layer of an addition-polymerizable material formed thereon and a layer of a photographic silver halide emulsion.

7. 4,287,290, Sep. 1, 1981, Process for producing polymeric image by diffusion step; Masayoshi Mizuno, et al., 430/205, 202, 204, 306, 323, 325 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,287,290 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L26: 7 of 7

ABSTRACT:

A novel process for producing a polymeric image, which comprises the steps of:

- (1) treating an image-wise light-exposed layer of a photographic silver halide emulsion with a treating solution having a reducing capacity, said treating solution having a capacity for initiating the polymerization of an addition-polymerizable unsaturated compound and a capacity for reducing the silver halide into metallic silver and having a property that it loses said capacity for initiating the polymerization once it is used for the reduction of the silver halide;
- (2) transferring or diffusing said treating solution from the silver halide emulsion layer into a layer of an addition-polymerizable material, providing polymerized portions and unpolymerized portions; and
- (3) removing the unpolymerized portions.

The process of the present invention is positive working and useful for the production of printing plates, stencils, photoreliefs and photoresists for photoetchings and photofabrications, especially for the production of lithographic printing plates. The present invention also provides a novel photosensitive element comprising a support, a layer of an addition-polymerizable material formed thereon and a layer of a photographic silver halide emulsion.

=> ?

=> s 4761333

0 4761333/BI

0 4,761,333/BI

L29 0 4761333

((4761333 OR 4,761,333)/BI)

=> s 5056814

0 5056814/BI

0 5,056,814/BI

L30 0 5056814

((5056814 OR 5,056,814)/BI)

=> d his

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 07:57:40 ON 12 AUG 94)

L1 345 S STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)PAD

L2 104 S STEERING(SW)WHEEL(SW)PAD

L3 4211 S ALIPHATIC(P)POLYURETHANE

L4 919 S STEERING(P)WHEEL(P)COVER

L5 70390 S 280/CLAS

L6 56905 S 524/CLAS

L7 48094 S 525/CLAS

L8 100808 S 428/CLAS

L9 1238 S ALKYL(P)PHTHALIC(P)ESTER

L10 11S ALKYL(SW)PHTHALIC(SW)ESTER

L11 0S L1 AND L3 AND L9

L12 54 S L3 AND L9
 L13 0 S L12 AND L4
 L14 154 S STEERING (SW) WHEEL (SW) COVER
 L15 0 S L12 AND L14
 L16 651 S STEERING WHEEL AND PAD
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 L25 46698 S POLYVINYL (P) CHLORIDE
 L26 7 S L12 AND L25
 L27 0 S L16 AND L26
 L28 0 S L17 AND L26
 L29 0 S 4761333
 L30 0 S 5056814

=> s 13 and 19 and 125

L31 7 L3 AND L9 AND L25

=> s 13 and 19 and 125 and 117

L32 0 L3 AND L9 AND L25 AND L17

=> s 117 and 125

L33 45 L17 AND L25

=> s 133 and 15

L34 25 L33 AND L5

=> s 134 and 16

L35 0 L34 AND L6

=> s 18 and 134

L36 3 L8 AND L34

=> d 136 cit ab 1-3

1. 5,288,103, Feb. 22, 1994, Airbag cover and apparatus for
 producing an invisible tear seam therein; Thomas Parker, et al.,
280/728R ; 428/217 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,288,103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L36: 1 of 3

ABSTRACT:

A cover for an air bag unit is disclosed having a patterned tear seam
 therein defined by an integrally bonded, thermoplastic filler strip as
 the cover material and comprising a material having properties
 different than that of the cover material. Apparatus for forming the
cover includes a thin shell mold having an inner surface that is
 heated to melt thermoplastic material cast thereon. A powder box adapted
 to contain thermoplastic material therein for distribution onto the thin
 shell mold carries a gasket having a shape corresponding to the tear seam
 shape. The powder box and gasket are adapted to be connected to the thin
 shell mold for forming a sealed footprint on the inner surface during
 distribution of the cast material against heated surface portions of the
 thin shell mold to form a thermoplastic cover with an opening therein
 that have the tear seam pattern. The opening is later filled with the
 lesser strength thermoplastic material to form an integrally bonded
 thermoplastic filler strip.

2. 5,215,795, Jun. 1, 1993, Shock-absorbing air bag; Mitsuo Matsumoto,
 et al., 428/36.1 ; 57/2, 224, 252, 255; 280/728R , 743R ;
428/36.3 , 225 , 228 , 229 , 253 , 254 , 288 ,

US PAT NO: 5,215,795 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L36: 2 of 3

ABSTRACT:

An shock-absorbing air bag for an automobile or aircraft, has a high heat and flame resistance and satisfactory mechanical strength and comprises a high density woven fabric composed of warps and wefts each comprising (a) 0 to 90% by weight of thermoplastic synthetic fibers, for example, polyester fibers, having a denier or 5 or less and a Young's modulus of 1300 kg/mm.sup.2 or less, and (b) 10 to 100% by weight of heat resistant organic fibers, for example, aramid fibers, having a denier of 2 or less and a thermal decomposition temperature of 300.degree. C. or more, the woven fabric preferably having a high cover factor of 1900 or more.

3. 5,110,647, May 5, 1992, Cover for a vehicle air bag; Masami Sawada, et al., 428/43 ; 280/728R ; 428/217 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,110,647 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L36: 3 of 3

ABSTRACT:

A cover for a vehicle air bag comprises an external surface layer injection-molded from a thermoplastic material having a JIS-A hardness of 20 to 90 and a core layer injection-molded from a thermoplastic material having a bending elastic modulus (JIS K 7203) of not less than about 1000 kg/cm.sup.2 and a hardness greater than that of the surface layer. The core has weakened zones along which the cover breaks when the air bag is inflated.

=> s 134 and 17

L37 0 L34 AND L7

=>

=> s 134 and 17

L37 0 L34 AND L7

=> s 5288103

0 5288103/RI

0 5,288,103/RI

L38 0 5288103

((5288103 OR 5,288,103)/RI)

=> s 5215795

0 5215795/RI

0 5,215,795/RI

L39 0 5215795

((5215795 OR 5,215,795)/RI)

=> s 5110647

0 5110647/RI

1 5,110,647/RI

L40 1 5110647

((5110647 OR 5,110,647)/RI)

=> d 140 cit ab

1. 5,248,532, Sep. 28, 1993, Air bag-containing cover; Masami Sawada, et al., 428/35.2; 280/728R; 428/35.4, 43, 217, 516, 517, 519 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,248,532 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L40: 1 of 1

ABSTRACT:

An air bag-containing cover comprising:
a soft surface skin layer made of a thermoplastic polymer containing the

following ingredients A, B, C and D:

ingredient A: a hydrogenated derivative of a block copolymer comprising styrene and conjugated diene,

ingredient B: an olefinic resin,

ingredient C: polyisobutylene with a viscosity average molecular weight of not greater than 70,000, and

ingredient D: a hydrocarbon series rubber softening agent with a kinetic viscosity at 40.degree. C. of not greater than 500 cSt and/or polybutene with a number average molecular weight of not greater than 2500, in which blending ratio is:

ingredient A=40 to 80% by weight,

ingredient B=5 to 30% by weight

ingredient C=2 to 30% by weight

ingredient D=0 to 20% by weight, and having a JIS-A hardness according to JIS-K6301 of from 20 to 90, and

a rigid core layer comprising an olefinic resin having a modulus in flexure according to JIS-K7203 of from 1000 to 7000 kg/cm.sup.2, in which

the core layer has a higher hardness than that of the surface skin layer, and the core layer has a portion for easily bursting the cover upon initiation of the air bag operation.

=>

OCCURS	TERM
1	J53018656
1	J52108454

SS 1 RESULT (2)

SS 2?

prt fu 1-2

-1- (WPAT)

AN - 78-26080A/14 (26080A)

TI - Impact resistant vinyl chloride resin compsn. - comprises vinyl chloride homopolymer or copolymer and thermoplastic polyurethane resin

DC - A14 A25

AW - PVC

PA - (MITS-) MITSUI NISSO URETHA; (MITK) MITSUI TOATSU CHEM INC

NP - 1

PN - J53018656-A 78.02.21 (7814) {JP}

PR - 76.08.05 76JP-092756

IC - C08L-027/06 C08L-075/04

AB - The compsn. comprises (1) 100 pts. wt. of vinyl chloride resins (homopolymer or copolymer contg. >70 wt. % of vinyl chloride) and (2) 3-20 pts. wt. of thermoplastic polyurethane resin. Component (2) is obtd. by reacting 1 mole of ether-gp.-contg. high molecular diols of mol. wt. 400-10000 (e.g., polytetramethylene ether glycol) and 0.4-3.0 moles of low molecular diols a mol. wt. of <400 (e.g., ethylene glycol, 1,2-propylene glycol) with (3) organic diisocyanates (e.g., 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate, 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate) such that the ratios of isocyanate gp. equiv. to hydroxyl gp. equiv. are 1:0.85-1:1.10. The pref. molecular ratios of high molecular diols of low molecular diols are 1:0.4-3.0.

-2- (WPAT)

AN - 77-75303Y/42 (75303Y)

TI - Amorphous resin contg. polyurethane and vinyl chloride polymer - has good ageing property and ball drop resilience

DC - A25 A14

PA - (KADS) KAO SOAP KK

NP - 2

PN - J52108454-A 77.09.10 (7742) {JP}

J78031663-B 78.09.04 (7839) {JP}

PR - 76.03.08 76JP-024869

IC - C08G-018/42 C08L-027/06 C08L-075/04

AB - Amorphous resin compsn. is prepd. by mixing homogeneously 100-180 pts. wt. of (a) a thermoplastic polyurethane resin which is prepd. by reacting (A) a polyester diol with (B) an aromatic diisocyanate and 100 pts. wt. of (b) a vinyl chloride polymer. (A) has OH gp. s at both ends of the molecule and molecular wt. >=4,100 and is prepd. by polycondensing 4-7 rings-contg. lactone with a diol as a polymerisation initiator in the presence of a dicarboxylic acid or oxycarboxylic acid in such compsn. rate that number average carbon atom in straight chain parts in whole reaction components is 5-8 and mol. fraction of components contg. side chain or substituent is 0.05-0.25.

The compsn. has excellent characteristics (e.g. rigidity abrasion resistance etc) due to thermoplastic resin and excellent characteristics (e.g. weather resistance, thermoresistance, etc) due to the vinyl chloride polymer. It also has excellent ball drop resilience. The compsn. is useful for forming films, sheets, belts, tubes etc. for which rubber-like elasticity is required.

SS 2?

j03140348 or j60092345

OCCURS	TERM
2	J03140348

SS 2 RESULT (2)

SS 3?

ort fu 1-2

-1- (WPAT)

AN - 91-218960/30

XRAM- C91-095135

TI - Soft vinyl! chloride resin compsn. - contg. thermoplastic polyurethane, sebacic acid-based plasticiser and filler, has resilience and fire retardancy

DC - A14 A60

PA - (TOZA) TOYODA GOSEI KK

NP - 1

PN - J03140348-A 91.06.14 (9130) {JP}

PR - 89.10.26 89JP-279455

AP - 89.10.26 89JP-279455

IC - C08L-027/06

AB - (J03140348)

The compsn. comprises 100 pts.wt. vinyl chloride resin (with average deg. polymerisation 750-1480), 100pts.wt. thermoplastic polyurethane, 70-100 pts.wt. sebacic acid-based plasticiser(s) and 5-40 pts.wt. filler.

(S) is dibutyl sebacate (DBS) or dioctyl sebacate (DOS). Filler is flake-shaped mica, Ca-silicate or an amorphous Ca-carbonate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used in hoses, film, gasket, electric wire coating, etc., because of its resilience and fire retardancy. Prod. can be used in a wider temp. range than conventional soft vinyl chloride resin. (-15deg.C to +100deg.C). (4pp Dwg.No.0/0)

-2- (WPAT)

AN - 85-162204/27

XRAM- C85-070927

TI - Resin compsn. based on vinyl! chloride resin - having higher polymerisation ratio to improve repelling elasticity

DC - A14 E19 A25

PA - (ELED) DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK

NP - 1

PN - J60092345-A 85.05.23 (8527) {JP}

PR - 83.10.26 83JP-200616

AP - 83.10.26 83JP-200616

IC - C08L-027/06 C08L-075/04

AB - (J60092345)

Compsn. comprises 100 pts. wt. vinyl chloride resin having a polymerisation degree of 1500 or more, 70-200 pts. wt. plasticiser and 20-200 pts. wt. thermoplastic polyurethane resin as main components. The polyurethane resin may be a polyester-polyol or polyetherpolyol. The plasticiser may be di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, di-2-ethylhexyl adipate, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful as a hose, gasket, leather, film, boot sole, coating material for an electric wire, etc. The repelling elasticity of vinyl chloride is improved by increasing its polymerisation degree. The repelling elasticity is further enhanced by the addition of thermoplastic polyurethane resin. The controlled amt. of the polyurethane resin enhances mechanical strength. (4pp Dwg.No.0/0)

SS 3?

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